

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Professional and Business Cards.

B. F. & J. GRADY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 19.

GEORGE W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 17

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DUPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

C. & A. APOTHECARIES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 9th, 1855

D. DUPRE, Jr.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

219-45

JAS. C. SMITH & CO., MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their C

to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

(Jan. 20, 1854.)

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs

the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand Lime, Cement, Plastering, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Fresh Back,

Brick Back, Paints, Oils, Etc.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to

put up Stills at the shortest notice. (May 20—37-ly)

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfume, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SWARD's old stand, WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c. Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, WILMINGTON, N. C.

[307-ly]

W. H. MCKEEY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER and FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below market.

Attention is invited paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

Liberal advances made on consignment.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24, '53.

9-ff

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C. The subscriber having been

elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions of the Town of Wilmington at the December 1st meeting of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention

to all business in that line entrusted to him.

Dec. 22, 1854—16-ff

N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. RICHARDSON, WILMINGTON, N. C.

IS JUST RECEIVED, 2000 lbs. of Imported Sawdust, Axle, Halloway, Sawdust, and Table Cutlery, heavy plated Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Wa

ters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; FULL ASSORTMENT of the best of Builders Hardware; Mechanics' tools of every variety and warranted of good quality; Ploughs, Fan Mowers, Cutters, Hay Cutters, &c.

[Dec. 2, 1853.]

THOM. B. CARR, M. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for

10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate,

\$7 00

An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, \$50 00

Gold, with artificial gums, 150 00

Ditto on Platinum plate, with artificial gums, 150 00

Upper or under ditto, each, 50 00

A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 50 00

A fine gold filling, warranted permanent, 50 00

Do, and destroying the nerve, 50 00

Extracting a tooth, 50cts to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand, for operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth may be extracted after extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.

Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854—195-Im—31-ff

FRENCH & MCLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LUMBERTON, ROBESON CO., N. C.

ROBERT S. FRENCH and NEIL A. MCLEAN have associa

ted in the practice of law.

They will attend the Superior and County Courts of

NEW HANOVER, ROBESON, COLUMBUS,

BLADEN, CUMBERLAND.

Nov. 30, '54—14-ff

HENRY BURKHIMER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF,

AND SEGAR STORE, "Sign of the Indian Chief," WILMINGTON, N. C.

MAIN STREET, and above WILMINGTON, N. C.

Nov. 20, 1854—filled with despatch.

Dec. 7, 1855—11-ff

EDWARD PIGFORD,

CARRIAGES.

WE HAVE in operation at Kannanville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where repairing is done.

We have also established a branch in the City of

Wilmington, N. C., and have a large assortment of

Carriages, and where repairing is done.

Also, Hyde's patent

Timberland Carriage. With one of these carriages

one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Wagons are got

with Iron Axles, and as good materials and as well made as best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Timber getters will do well to examine our

Carriages.

REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.

MHI Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for four years for \$10 00

Clinton May 11, 1855—36-ff

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding of stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to conviction.

Aug. 17th, 1855—[50-ly]

EDWARD PIGFORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. J. CORNWALL,

WE HAVE in operation at Kannanville a Branch Shop,

where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own

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REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.

W. J. CORNWALL,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. J. CORNWALL,

I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.

Feb. 9—23-ff

W. J. CORNWALL.

LIGHT BUGGIES.

I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without

tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very

reasonable terms. Please call and examine.

Feb. 9—23-ff

W. J. CORNWALL.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

WE HAVE accepted the agency of several

large marble yards, which we will supply him with an unlimited supply of finished, or unfinished for

foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and

every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, OR CARVING, execu

ted as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—3-ff

JAMES MCLARANAN.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1855.

Anti-Know Nothing Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and highly respectable meeting of citizens opposed to the Know Nothing order met at the Court House on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Wm. L. Jacobs and Joshua A. Walker Secretaries.

John L. Holmes, Esq., explained the objects of the meeting to be the interchange of opinions and sentiments between citizens opposed to the dominancy of the Know Nothing order, and in favor of the liberal Anti-Know Nothing ticket for Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington. Mr. Holmes concluded by calling on Robert Strange, Esq.

Mr. Strange said that if left to his own choice, he would much have preferred to have remained a silent and/or rather than to become a speaker upon this occasion, not that he did not sympathize and go with the movement heart and soul, for he did; but because that the pressing nature of his engagements had rendered it impossible for him to devote that attention to the subject which its importance demands. Mr. Strange then proceeded to analyze the position and progress of this new Know Nothing party—to show the universal affiliation of its Northern members with abolitionism—its repudiation of the much talked-of 12th Article of the Philadelphia Platform, now openly advocated and pressed by its central "Organ" at Washington City; that Article being already, in fact, a dead letter, and even if alive and endorsed, amounting to nothing. Look at the candidates supported by the anti-Democratic coalition in Congress, for the high and honorable position of Speaker of the House. L. D. Campbell of Ohio, N. P. Banks of Massachusetts—bitter opponents of the South—and Henry M. Fuller of Pennsylvania, who received the votes of the K. N. members from North Carolina. Who is he? The friend and supporter of the notorious Governor Johnson of Pennsylvania. And who was Governor Johnson of Pennsylvania? A Free Soil Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a bill refusing the use of the jails of the State for the safe keeping of fugitives from labor, and forbidding any officer of the Commonwealth assisting the Southern man in any way in the recovery of his property; a subsequent Democratic Legislature repealed this odious law, and—Governor Johnson pocketed the repealing act—*killed it*, in fact. Henry M. Fuller is the chosen friend and co-adjutor of Johnson—like him, he is anti-Slavery, anti-Fugitive Slave Law, anti-Nebraska, anti-Southern; and he received the votes of the K. N. members from North Carolina. The Know Nothing order may have a nationality, but it is a nationality which embraces only the North, and in which the South has neither act nor part.

Mr. Strange then proceeded to the discussion of the ostensible principles of the order—if principles they might be called, namely: The exclusion of Roman Catholics and naturalized citizens from a full participation in the rights of citizenship guaranteed by the constitution and the laws. This was quite a sudden revelation to the majority of the leaders of that party or order since they had but a few brief years ago, as late as 1852, been among the strongest supporters of Gen. Scott, and had vehemently attacked Gen. Pierce as a citizen of New Hampshire, because of the clause in the constitution of that State, excluding Catholics from office, and yet they were now upholding that same odious doctrine themselves. So with their extreme zeal against naturalized citizens. Who had so warmly eulogized this class of our citizens in 1852 as their then standard bearer, Gen. Scott?

Mr. Strange read from Gen. Scott's letters in 1848, and still later, in 1852, in which letters that great soldier bears warm and enthusiastic testimony to the valor, the patriotism, and the constancy of the citizens of adoption, who fought side by side with the native citizen on every battle-field in Mexico, and in the war of 1812, on the Canada line. Testimony which put to the blush the sweeping charges made against them; especially the sneer at their \$8 a month, as though the immense sum of \$8 a month cancelled and blotted out all the debt of gratitude due to valor, patriotism and self-sacrifice. If the poor private, who gets the paltry sum of \$8 a month is amply repaid, and deserves nothing besides but scoffs and sneers, what shall be said of the glorified leader, who gets \$500 a month, as did Generals Scott and Taylor; and yet who would pluck one laurel from their brows, or suppose that such services could be estimated in money.

Mr. Strange showed at some length and with much clearness and force the national position of the Democratic party, what it had done for the Country and how it now stood up for the constitution and the equal rights of all sections under it.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., being called upon, responded at considerable length, in a speech replete with wit, eloquence and argument. Why, said he, did we find so many citizens assembled together? why the deep interest felt and manifested in a merely municipal contest? Time was when such things passed almost unnoticed, and citizens had to be begged to go up to the polls—when no test was thought of in regard to a citizen to be elected Commissioner, but that contained in a bribe? Is he honest, and has he a house with a brick chimney? But things have changed—the affairs of town have become more important and more complex, and consequently more interest is felt; but that is not all, nor even the main cause of this interest and excitement. There is now a great principle involved—a great principle at issue. Without going into any lengthened discussion of the propriety or impropriety of introducing such issues into our municipal contests, the said that our skirts were clear of have introduced any such thing. Along in last year there was a sort of talk of some odd shaped affair they called "Know Nothing," but whether the said Know Nothing was fish, flesh or fowl no man could or would say. Most certainly, so far as being able to find out anything about it, he was a veritable Know Nothing. Well, about election time for Commissioners he happened to be absent for a few days, and when he came back, every thing was Know Nothing—how the Know Nothings had carried the town, and so forth—"hurrah" for Know Nothings! This was the first movement—the original introduction of the issue, and he supposed no member of the order would deny that the respectable gentlemen now filling the positions of Commissioners of Towns were nominated on a ticket in the Know Nothing Council and voted for and put through as such. Indeed the State Constitution of the Order made provision for this very matter of Mayors and Commissioners, and fixed the penalty for a failure to support the candidates brought out.

Was it to be expected that citizens who could not subscribe either to the secret system or ostensible principles of this order were to sit down quietly and permit it to gain a strength which they believed to be dangerous? On the contrary was it not right and proper that they should come forward to oppose it. They had so come forward openly and manfully. They had brought out a ticket of good and capable citizens, men differing in minor matters of opinion but a unit upon this issue. They owe it to themselves

to work for that ticket—it is every way worthy of their support, and on the day of election they ought to come forward and give it effectually. Talking was very good in its way, but working was the thing, after all.

What was the necessity for this new party. Its supporters said that the old Whig party was dead, and the Democratic party was not to be trusted. They wanted a "National party." And what sort of National party is it? Let the state of Congress, the position of its national organ, the affiliation of its northern members with Free-Soilism show. And what had the Democratic party done that it should not be trusted? It had administered the affairs of the government three-fourths of the time, and the country had advanced to the proudest position among the nations. It had given to the South the mouth of the great Mississippi River, with the vast territory of Louisiana. It had brought in Florida. It had given us the Fugitive Slave Law and the Kansas bill, making the territories open to all sections. It had extended our sway to the shores of the Pacific. It had rallied round our flag in Mexico, while such men as Thos. Corwin were standing in their places in the Senate, and hoping that our gallant soldiers might be welcomed by bloody hands to hospitable graves. And yet that party was "Anti-American." They would take from us that very flag of our country to appropriate it exclusively to themselves. But they could not tear it from our grasp. We loved it—we honored it. We rallied around it, and we would spend our dearest blood in its defense, that not one stain or blot should sulily its proud folds.

John L. Holmes, Esq., was next called upon. He said he was a Democrat and Anti-Know Nothing, but a true American—a constitutional man and opposed to any body of men that opposed the constitution by making religious tests at variance with the letter and spirit of that instrument. The Anti-Know Nothing party stood on the defensive. They sought no personal bitterness, and no unnecessary excitement, but they owed it to themselves and their cause, to stand up squarely and fairly. They had been stigmatized as "Anti-Americans," the County Court and its affairs had been reflected upon.

Their ticket had been called not respectable because it bore the name of one man of foreign birth, John Dawson, a foreigner! Why, John Dawson was a good and useful citizen while many who thus talked were in their cradles. John Dawson sapping the life-blood of the community! What man did not know his generous heart—his obliging disposition—the helping-hand he was ever ready to extend to citizens in any difficulty.

We cannot pretend to have done anything like justice to the very able addresses delivered, nor even to all the points, but time will permit no more.

Washington and the Know-Nothings.

In Washington's first regular message, or speech, to both Houses of Congress, bearing date January 8th, 1790, we find among the matters referred to, that of the naturalization of foreigners, in the following language:

"Various considerations also render it expedient that the terms, on which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens, should be speedily ascertained by a uniform rule of naturalization."—*Writings of Washington*, Vol. XII., p. 9.

It is also a matter of history that Congress did act on this recommendation, and that a bill for the naturalization of foreigners in two years, was passed, and received the approbation of Washington during his first term. So much for the earlier and purer days of the Republic.

Having seen the outset of General Washington's administration, let us now turn to the close.—Let us pass from 1789 to 1796, from his first regular message to his farewell address. In the course of his exhortations to Union, he says:

"For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to conciliate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, habits and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes."—*Writings of Washington*, Vol. XII., pages 218-19.

How would Washington, who gave the proud name of "American" to all citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, have viewed the attempt to give to a faction what was meant for mankind, to narrow the sphere of Americanism to the contracted limits of a secret order, and to denounce all others, "citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country," as anti-Americans. Unlike these exclusive people of the present day, General Washington does not; by the term "foreigners" to those, by birth or choice, citizens of a common country, to whom, in their national capacity, the name of AMERICAN belongs, and the attempt to apply his complaints of foreign officers, etc., to the citizens of the country, is an attempt to make him say what he never did say, and never intended to say; to say what the friend of Hamilton, of Morris, and other men of foreign birth, but true American feelings and actions, would have turned from with disgust. General Washington did not talk of the citizens of the country, no matter where they were born, as foreigners, nor did he the convention that framed the Constitution so regard them, since it placed all those who were then citizens, on a footing, not debarring those naturalized from anything—not even the Presidency, nor those to be naturalized from anything but that.

Let us turn to another branch of the subject, exhibiting the contrast between Washington and the pseudo-American party of the present day, on the subject of Religion. The first extract we shall make from his Address to the Ministers, Church-wardens and Vestrymen of the German Lutheran Congregation, in and near the City of Philadelphia, April 20th, 1789. He says:

"I rejoice in having so suitable an occasion to testify the reciprocity of my esteem for the numerous preachers whom you represent. From the excellent character for religious probity and virtue, which the Germans in general, who are settled in America, have ever maintained, I cannot forbear felicitating myself on receiving, from so respectable a number of them, such strong assurances of their affection for my person, confidence in my integrity, and zeal to support me in my endeavors for promoting the welfare of our common country."—*Writings of Washington*, Vol. XII., p. 148.

See again—these German citizens were no foreigners to Washington—they belonged to "our common country."

Let us look a little further. In his Address to the Roman Catholics in the United States, December, 1789, he says:

"As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic Religion is professed."—*Writings of Washington*, Vol. XII., p. 178.

In an Address to the General Committee representing the United Baptist Churches in Virginia, May, 1789, he says:

"If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension, that the Constitution framed in the convention where I had the honor to preside, might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would never have placed my signature to it; and, if I could now conceive that the General Government might ever be administered, so as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you to be persuaded, that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution."—*Vol. XII.*, page 153.

But strong as these extracts are, there is one passage which comes still more directly to the point in the matter of exclusion from office. In his Address to the members of the new Church in Baltimore, January, 1793, he says:

"You have abundant reason to rejoice, that in this land the light of truth and reason has triumphed over the power of bigotry and superstition, and that every person may here worship God according to the dictates of his own heart. In this enlightened age, and in this land of equal liberty, it is our boast, that a man's religious tenets will not forfeit the protection of the laws, nor deprive him of the right of attaining and holding the highest offices that are known in the United States."—*Vol. XII.*, page 202. The italics are ours.

But we might go on making extracts to any length, all breathing the same spirit of liberality which characterizes every production of Washington, whose comprehensive spirit knew no Americanism that did not embrace every citizen by birth or choice of a common country, without distinction of creed or name; and the shallow attempt to torture his remarks in regard to alien adventurers, so as to make them apply to the actual *bona fide* "citizens of a common country," is but the desperate expedient of a desperate party—a piece of demagoguery repugnant to the candor of a discerning people, to whose judgment the subterfuge must be perfectly transparent.

Congress—The Speakership.

It will be seen that Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, received, on Saturday last, 100 votes for Speaker; and the surmises now are that he will be elected. Mr. Banks is a former Democrat, but, like ex-Gov. Boutwell, the late R. Rantoul, Jr., and others, left the party on the slavery issue, and has since acted with the K. N. anti-slavery parties. Mr. Banks is an especial favorite of Greeley's, who endorses him clearly through. This is part of the "American Organ" programme, which includes the abandonment of the Philadelphia platform, and the spitting upon the 12th article. The following, from the Richmond Whig, [K. N.] of Saturday, will show how the matter is viewed by Southern men, although supporters of the order:

The ORGAN RIDING FOR NORTHERN SUPPORT.—The Washington *Organ* is suing at the feet of the Northern anti-Nebraska and Abolitionists for the public printing, and if its humiliating applications can avail, it will no doubt obtain it. The Correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer thus sets the *Organ* squarely on the Northern platform, and puts in a kind word in its behalf:

"I am assured by the editor of the American Organ, Judge Ellis, that I have misinterpreted his editorials upon the policy of the Administration and the course of Atchison in regard to the Missouri troubles. He states that he has never expressed approval of one or the other, and does not approve of either. I cheerfully make the correction which this statement requires, and as the *Organ* under its present management appears compromise and conciliation, I know of no unsurmountable obstacle to its receiving the support of national anti-Nebraska Know-Nothing members for the printing."

Oh, no! The Washington *Organ* just now is in no humor to approve of anything Southern. Its sympathies and convictions happen to be where the most votes for the public printing are to be found—and that is on the side of the North. The Southern man who votes for the *Organ* should have his ears chopped off, and his tongue taken out by the roots.

The Speakership.

Still no Speaker of the House, and not much chance of one, but there is no necessity for being scared, so far. This is only the 11th, and the House did not organize in 1849 until the 22d, so that we have eleven more days to go before we reach that mark.

The fact is that there never is any business of consequence done before the Christmas Holidays, and a little delay of this kind will give the new members, composing a majority of the House, some chance to get acquainted before they get seriously to work.

SEVERAL BLOW.—We were visited on Sunday last by the heaviest blow of the season—the wind from the southwest. Considerable damage was done to fencing, &c. The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Dobbin*, lying in the stream, dragged her anchors, and drifted into the wharf. Some other vessels got adrift, but without sustaining any injury worth naming. It is more than probable that the blow was very heavy out at sea, but as the wind was not on shore, we trust that the damage will be found to have been less serious than might have been feared. We shall hear in a few days.

THE SPEAKER.—We were visited on Sunday last by the heaviest blow of the season—the wind from the southwest. Considerable damage was done to fencing, &c. The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Dobbin*, lying in the stream, dragged her anchors, and drifted into the wharf. Some other vessels got adrift, but without sustaining any injury worth naming. It is more than probable that the blow was very heavy out at sea, but as the wind was not on shore, we trust that the damage will be found to have been less serious than might have been feared. We shall hear in a few days.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The steamship Ariel from Havre, with dates to the 23d, arrived here this morning. She left Cowes on Sunday morning the 25th, and brings the second edition of the London Times of the day previous, which contains some items later than received by the America. Consols on Saturday morning were quoted at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$. The money market was better.

Some trifling engagements have taken place at Kertch between the advanced posts of the Russians under General Urungel, and the Anglo-Turkish contingent. The latter were hard pressed, and had sent to Balaklava for reinforcements.

Kinlumus was protected by a squadron of frigates and floating batteries, in addition to the permanent fortifications. The Allies fear that the Russians may make an effort to re-take it as soon as the river freezes over.

The London Times' Vienna correspondent states positively that preliminary steps towards the realization of the first of the four guarantee points are to be taken. The first point relates to the Principalities, and the second to the future position of the Christian population in Turkey. Conferences relative to the re-organization of Moldavia and Walachia would begin at Constantinople as soon as the Austrian Envoy reaches that city.

The Times Berlin correspondent states that it was rumored that the Swedish alliance was doubtful; and that the failure of the harvest in Russia was confirmed. Large quantities of corn were being imported by the Russian government from Prussia.

General Simpson and suite arrived at Marseilles on the 23d of November. The French squadron, under Admiral Brunat, with the Imperial Guard, was spoken in the Archipelago on the way home.

A writer in the London Times suggests the employment of the fugitive slaves at Canada, as a partial remedy for England's dependence on America for cotton.

The Times' city article for Friday evening quotes: Consols for money opened at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$, whence they advanced to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$. A relapse subsequently took place to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$, which was the last official price.

Virginia.

The vote in joint convention of the legislature of Virginia for United States senator was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast,..... 192
Necessary to a choice,..... 97

Mr. Mason received,..... 124
Mr. Summers,..... 66
Scattering,..... 3

The election of Henry A. Wise as governor, E. W. McComas as lieutenant governor, and W. P. Bocock as attorney general, for four years from the 1st of January, 1856, was officially announced in the legislature of Friday last. The official vote is thus reported:

For Mr. Wise, whole number of votes,..... 83,274
For Mr. Flourney,..... 73,354

Majority for Wise,..... 9,921

For Mr. McComas,..... 83,558
71,577

Majority for McComas,..... 11,993

For Mr. Bocock,..... 83,568
71,683

Majority for Bocock,..... 11,985

Although Gov. Wise's majority is apparently much less than the majorities for Messrs. McComas and Bocock, he still received nearly the same number of votes which were cast for his associates. The governor elect will on the first of January take the oath of office in the council chamber, and enter at once upon his duties, without a speech or any sort of ceremony.—Washington Union.

From Washington City.

THE anti-Nebraska men hold a meeting in the Hall-to-night, when they will probably agree to concentrate their votes on some of the candidates. An impression prevails that the House will organize on Monday.

An extra Nebraska mail will be sent out from Norfolk on the 13th inst., in the steamer St. Louis, which will convey U. S. troops. There will be no delay of the troops or mail on the Isthmus.

Anti-Nebraska Caucus.—The Speakership Struggle—Our Relations with England.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The caucus of the anti-Nebraska members of the House, held last night, does not appear to have effected anything of importance. The present calculation is that Mr. Banks will tomorrow receive at least 105 votes for speaker. Opinions, however, are divided as to his ultimate success, notwithstanding his present advantage.

There is much speculation still indulged in relative to our friendly with England. But there is no reason to suppose that the matter may not be satisfactorily arranged, the question being still open. This fact at a proper time will be communicated to Congress.

At a meeting of democratic members of the Thirty-fourth Congress, held in the hall of the House of Representatives on the evening of the 1st of December, 1855, Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, was elected chairman, and Hon. W. H. English, of Indiana, and Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina, were selected secretaries.

The following resolution, introduced by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the democratic members of the House of Representatives, though in a temporary minority in this body, deem this a fit occasion to tender to their fellow-citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations on the triumph, in the recent elections in several of the northern, eastern, and western, as well as southern States, of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the doctrines of civil and religious liberty which have been so vigorously assailed by a secret political order known as the know-nothing party; and though in a minority, we hold it to be our highest duty to preserve our organization and continue our efforts in the maintenance and defense of those principles and the constitutional rights of every section and every class of citizens against their opponents of every description, whether the so-called republicans, know-nothings, or fusionists; and to this end, we look with confidence to the support and approbation of all good and true men—friends of the constitution and the Union throughout the country.

The meeting then proceeded to select candidates for the various offices connected with the organization of the House, when the following gentlemen were nominated by acclamation, viz:

Speaker—Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois. For Clerk—A. D. Banks, of Virginia.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—A. J. Gossbrenner, of Pennsylvania.

For Postmaster—John M. Johnson, of Virginia.

For Public Printer—Cornelius Wendell, of New York.

GEORGE W. JONES, Chairman.

THOMAS RUFFIN, { Secretaries.

N. C. RAIL ROAD.—The Lexington Flag publishes the following statement of the amount of the principal articles of produce forwarded from Lexington by this road, since August 1st.

Barrels of wheat,..... 12,007

Barrels of flour,..... 11,33

Bushels of dried fruit,..... 464

Boxes of tobacco,..... 12,934

The average weight of the boxes of tobacco is 12 lbs., making 1,741,759 lbs. sent from Lexington in the past 4 months.

The Flag says also that wheat is now selling in Lexington at \$1.50. For the last two weeks, says the Flag, buyers have been storing it, intending when the road is completed to send it to Richmond, Va.

We hear of so much produce going by the North Carolina Rail Road to Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, that but for a trip on one of its freight trains we should conclude that none of it found a resting place in our own State. The large car in which we were seated contained a number of bbls. of flour, ditto of spirits, a large quantity of wool, and a variety of other produce, all directed to New York, by T. H. Schr. Lewis Mulford, Doyle, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Sun, McMinnum, for Fayetteville, to W. H. Marshall.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Anna Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Southern, Dudd, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McR. & Co.

Dec. 12.—Brig Frank, Richardson, for Cardenas, by T. C. Worth; with lumber.

Steamer Spray, Price for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkele, from W. H. Marshall.

Schr. L. P. Smith, West, for New York, by A. D. Cazau;

with naval stores, &c.

Brig. Robt. Bruce, Gough, for Bristol, Eng., by J. & E. M. G. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Dec. 12.—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Daniels, from New York, by A. D. Cazau; with mule.

Schr. W. L. Springs, Mulford, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mule.

Schr. Ben. O'Neal, from New York, to Geo. Harris; with mule.

Steamer Maguilla, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Anna Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. J. W. Starz, Starr, for West Indies, by Russell & Co.

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Some of our Interests.

It is pleasant to turn occasionally from the turmoil of elections to the consideration of vital interests upon which, in the main, all parties are or ought to be agreed.

At the present time there are two things which are or ought to be regarded, as of this character. We allude to the improvement of our harbor, being the securing of our free communication with the world without the Charlotte Railroad, so essential to our full enjoyment of communication and intercourse with the world within our own borders.

The present is almost wholly a new Congress, and so far as we are concerned, with reference to the appropriation necessary for the continuance of the work at the mouth of our river, we have no means of judging what its disposition may be.

Had the old landmarks remained, we might, at least have been able to form a pretty good guess; as it is, we are completely at sea, and can only hope for the best, without having other ground than hope to go upon.

So far as the money already appropriated has been expended, we have reason to know that the results of the work done have fully answered the expectations and come up to the hopes of the commission by which the plan was devised. Actual and positive advantages have accrued, sufficient to show that the full carrying out of the scheme is alone necessary to the accomplishment of all the good proposed to be effected; the restoration of our bar to its former depth of eighteen to twenty-one feet. Under the able and conscientious superintendence of Capt. Woodbury, we feel confident that every cent expended has been laid out to the best advantage.

But the appropriation already made will be exhausted, or nearly so, in the course of the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1856, and, unless Congress make a further appropriation, the work must then stop for want of funds. We need not say that this will be a most untoward event, and one deeply to be regretted. The work has received the *imprimatur* of the highest scientific authority in the United States. Its perfect practicability has been demonstrated by the favorable effect of the work so far as it has progressed. In regard to its constitutionality, nationality and importance, the question seems to have been settled by the votes and the co-operation of very many of the very strictest constructionists in both houses, as well as by the approbation of the President. We feel confident that the delegation from this State, without distinction of party, will warmly befriend the measure, and that our immediate Representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, will use his best efforts in its behalf. We trust it may not be snowed under nor neglected in the grand fight and fuss anticipated by many as likely to form the order of the day at one end of the Capitol. The House being a new one, the committees likely to be new, and, in a great measure, unposted in matters of this kind, and their attention not directed to the considerations which secured the passage of the former appropriation, we would suggest that suitable memorials to Congress should be prepared and signed, and all other similar measures taken to exhibit the deep interest felt by the people of Wilmington and of the State. We merely throw out these suggestions loosely, our object being simply to awaken attention, not to point out movements.

There are six counties between this place and Charlotte. We understand that the arrangement is that the \$200,000 subscribed on the part of town is not to be called for until other \$600,000 is subscribed by other parties east of Charlotte, or an average of \$100,000 per county. Well, it will take pretty hard pulling to get that much up, but it ought to be got up without fail. Give money—give work—give something, so the road is built, for that is what we will be.

It is true there are portions of seven counties, but the road will not go through very much of this country, nor of Mecklenburg East of Charlotte, still the town of Charlotte, and the portion of the county east can make up the quota very easily. Anson ought to make up the quota much more easily. The road will be short, and Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, and private subscriptions in or out of town here ought to make the other \$300,000. Many efforts—big rallies—strong pull will have to be made before the thing is done, but done it can be, and done it must be, and done it will be. It won't do to get disheartened first going off. They are gradually coming up in Union and in other counties—Charlotte will redeem herself, and the iron horse will yet connect us. But we must not expect the current to run always smooth. Unexpected obstacles may have to be met and overcome, and they will be.

By the way, the Deep River is coming along right fast. Water from it passes our wharves every day, and the main part of the work is done, but somehow, the work itself, is always *about to be* but never *is*. Well, we must live in hope—the South side of Sebastian is taken—perhaps something may yet be done. The Lord send the time—we shall be happy to see it.

THE SAVANNAH ELECTION.—We find on examination that we fell into an error last week in our notice of the result of the municipal election held in Savannah on Monday last. Instead of electing the whole Board of Aldermen, the Democrats elected ten out of twelve. Richard Bradley, Esq., formerly of this place, is one of the two candidates of the opposite party elected. Mr. Anderson, the Mayor, it seems is also of the opposite party. We made the mistake through a too hasty glance at the article in the *Georgian*. However, it is virtually a Democratic triumph, and if all the Democratic candidates could not be elected, the next best thing was the election of our former townsmen, Mr. Bradley. Mr. Anderson, who is re-elected Mayor, seems to enjoy a high degree of personal popularity, to which he owes his re-election.

THE NORTH-EASTERN ROAD.—We learn from the *Charleston Mercury* that "there are now twenty-five miles of the North-Eastern Railroad finished and in full operation; in the course of some weeks another section of five miles will be opened, completing the road to the station known as 'Mon's corner.' The Mercury appears to take for granted that this road, through its extension, the Darlington and Cheraw Road, will eventually have its terminus at the coal fields in North Carolina. To completely checkmate all attempts to divert North Carolina trade from North Carolina works and towns, it is necessary that these works should be energetically pressed forward. The full certainty of the Charlotte Road, with the commencement of active operations on it—the long deferred opening of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation—the construction of the Fayetteville and Western Road—would be so many levers of absence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 12.—The last accounts from Asia say Oman Pacha was expecting battle at Murenioph, having attached a division of his army, which was making forced marches for Kutaras. The London Times City Article of to-day says: The English funds opened firm on Friday, but closed dull.

Tea is quiet. The English funds opened firm on Friday, but closed dull.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PHILADELPHIA.—It appears from a report just made that there are 52,983 pupils now attending the public schools of Philadelphia. The amount required to meet the expenses of the schools for the coming year, and to meet present deficiencies, is \$616,609.

Congress.

As yet no organization of the House, nor much prospect of it. The rumor that the Democrats intended to run Howell Cobb in place of Mr. Richardson, turns out to be one of those groundless reports so rife in the brains of Washington correspondents. Up to the time of adjournment on Wednesday afternoon, there had been fifteen ballottings for Speaker, without result. On the last balloting the vote stood as follows:—For Lewis D. Campbell, 80; W. A. Richardson, 74; H. M. Fuller, 19. The balance of the votes scattered around on Messrs. Whitney, Smith, Banks, Pennington, Marshall, Puryear, Thurston, Mace, Nichols and Oliver. Whole number of votes cast, 219; necessary to a choice, 110. We hardly look for the Message this week. One thing is certain, the true Democrats will coalesce with no thing unsound.

No result yet, and consequently no message. Up to Thursday evening there had been 21 ballottings for Speaker of the House of Representatives. The vote cast for Mr. Richardson, the Democratic candidate, varies very slightly, and is near about the same on the 21st as on the 1st balloting. On the last he got 71, and L. D. Campbell, the highest on the opposition list, 46. The fact is that the Democratic vote is the only thing fixed. The opposition keeps "shoshin' around" between half a dozen. Of course, there are speculations innumerable, but we see no figures that can figure out a Speaker this week.

A general feeling of uneasiness appears to be gaining ground. A fear that a long contest will render any harmonious organization impossible, and that a flare up now may be only the beginning of the end. The strange predominance of *isms*—the reins given to ultra notions, all add to the danger of the position, because they weaken the reliance which formerly existed in the ultimate good sense and conservative feeling of Congress. No such reliance can be placed in the strangely compounded majority of the House. Some Southern men we know have gone on determined to do the best and work for the best; but at the same time prepared for the worst. The total want of mutual reliance is the great element of danger. We know not what may be the result, but feel certain that a few more such Congresses *must* prove fatal to the Union. So much for the first fruits of "Sam's" ascendancy.

Well, all the factions at the North made common cause against the Democracy and the Democratic Administration, and they carried the North and they defeated "Pierce," and the Southern opposition rejoiced in the defeat of "Pierce" by the said factions. Congress has met and there is a pretty kettle of fish, surely. The only right up and down crowd are the friends of the said "Pierce," and they stuck up for a straight-out national man for Speaker, having passed straight-out national resolutions in their cause. They are in the minority, to be sure, but they occupy as bold a position as though there was not an opponent in the world.

England's sole reliance to check our growth and prosperity, is the *more rapid* growth of Canada—a growth which the Know-Nothings are trying to accelerate a hundred fold. Read the following from a bitter and abusive article from an English paper, which we published in the Enquirer of 29th November:

"In Canada, too, we are calling into existence a noble people, on a vast and magnificent territory, destined to become a preponderating element to keep aggressions in the New World, already increasing in property and population even more rapidly than the United States, and not only arresting the tide of emigration thither by its growing attractiveness, but actually drawing from them their best citizens."—*Richmond Enquirer*.

From the Spirit of the Times—
Arkansas Slave.

"Good bye! Take care of yourself, and give those bears particular fits!" sung out Dory, as the plank of the steamboat on which we were bound down the Mississippi was drawn in, and we left our friend Monroe—our night last winter on the wharf at Napoleon, Arkansas.

We should have left him in pitch darkness had it not been for the pitch-pine lights which shed a halo of glory around his head, and the tail of his Newfoundland dog. They were bound up the Arkansas River on a bear hunt. A mere white-souled man, or a fine dog, never walked—although a Scotch terrier is a better dog for hunting, and as we left him behind there was a sense of something lost.

In order to find composure and fill up the vacuum, we adjourned to the Exchange or Social Hall of the steamboat to take a snifter. On entering the favored region we were at once made aware of the fact that the Rackensackians at Napoleon considered a fair "exchange" no robbery; in payment of our load of a Monroe they had given is an Oliver of an Arkansian. He was a beauty. Straight as a hickory sapling, and fully as tough, he seemed to be just the stuff that red eye whisky-barrel hoops are made of—water-proof at that. He was already a firm friend of the harkener, having taken two drunks inside of ninety seconds, and as he still wore a thirsty look in his left eye, we at once asked him to take another.

"Stranger," said he, "count me in that!"

So we did, and after drinks all round, we settled about the stove with cigars. Conversation soon fell on bear-hunting, deer-hunting, and finally was closing up with a description of a "mighty big coon-hunt," wherein way of putting whisky *hors d'compt*, or out of harm's way—cut down an untold number of cotton-wood or pecan trees, and pitched into a live oak till he made dead wood of it; and finally killed, that one night, one hundred coons, and overall weight he judged to be well on to a ton!

After this we knew the man, but Dory, in whose locks the "hay-seed" still gleamed, was moved, in turn, to tell his tale of hunting, and dwelt long and feebly on a certain snipe-hunting excursion, wherein each gunner bagged his four dozen birds—he drew it strong, being away from home—and went on sawing away about how the snipe rose and fell, until Rackensackie awoke up with the question:

"What ar' snipe?"

"Snipe," said Dory, "are the best game that flies. The kind I mean are called English or Wilson's snipe, and are splendid! Long legs, long bills, dusky hue."

"Stranger, stop that! I've seen the critters; know 'em like an old boot," interrupted the Rackensackie. "I've been down in the Levee in the Mississippi swamps the 24th ult. There is nothing important in her."

"Certainly we do," said Dory; "but you said you had been down in the Louisiana swamps—they winter there, I expect?"

It is rumored that General Canrobert has concluded a treaty with Sweden to the effect that she shall join the Western powers by land and sea in the spring, on condition of Finland being restored to her. All peace rumors, however, are considered very doubtful.

The only intelligence of interest from the Crimea is that the Allies intend sending a grand bombardment against the North side of Sebastopol. However powerful these elements may be for purposes of distraction and opposition, they must be totally powerless for useful or conservative action. Look at the thing as it stands and judge it by its developments.

OUTRAGE.—A strange outrage has just come to our knowledge, which indicates a necessity for the adoption of the most stringent measures of patrol. Within the last two weeks Mr. H. Wood, formerly a fireman at the Market street ferry, was going out to a place he was working, about four miles from town, when two negroes sprang out of the bushes, and one of them struck his horse over the head with a stick and killed him. Mr. Wood was lame from the effect of some injury, and therefore happened to have a stick, with which he struck the negro and knocked him down—the other picked up his prostrate companion and made off. It was after sunset, but not very dark. Mr. Wood did not recognize the negroes. It occurred, we learn, about twelve days ago.

(3) *Godly*'s *Lady's Book* for January is at hand, with steel plates and numerous illustrations on the new volume. Price \$3 a year for a single copy; two copies for \$5.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 5.—The British and North American Royal mail steamship America, arrived at this port last night from Liverpool with advice to the 24th ult. There is nothing important in her news relative to the war question, with the exception of rumors of a probability of peace being made, which, however, are not generally credited.

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The Intellig.—By telegraph from London to Liverpool.

It is confidently stated that Lord Palmerston has determined on an immediate dissolution of Parliament and to call a new one by February.

COPENHAGEN, Friday.—Canrobert is expected here to-morrow to remain a week.

The London News denies authoritatively the alleged Swedish alliance, and says that there is no present prospect of such an event.

Lady Stewart Wortley died at Bayreuth on the 27th of October.

Col. Campbell returns to the Crimea at the end of his leave of absence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 12.—The last accounts from Asia say Oman Pacha was expecting battle at Murenioph, having attached a division of his army, which was making forced marches for Kutaras.

The London Times City Article of to-day says: The English funds opened firm on Friday, but closed dull.

Tea is quiet. The English funds opened firm on Friday, but closed dull.

THE SAVANNAH ELECTION.—We find on examination that we fell into an error last week in our notice of the result of the municipal election held in Savannah on Monday last. Instead of electing the whole Board of Aldermen, the Democrats elected ten out of twelve. Richard Bradley, Esq., formerly of this place, is one of the two candidates of the opposite party elected. Mr. Anderson, the Mayor, it seems is also of the opposite party. We made the mistake through a too hasty glance at the article in the *Georgian*. However, it is virtually a Democratic triumph, and if all the Democratic candidates could not be elected, the next best thing was the election of our former townsmen, Mr. Bradley. The London Times City Article of to-day says: The English funds opened firm on Friday, but closed dull.

Tea is quiet. The English funds opened firm on Friday, but closed dull.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PHILADELPHIA.—It appears from a report just made that there are 52,983 pupils now attending the public schools of Philadelphia. The amount required to meet the expenses of the schools for the coming year, and to meet present deficiencies, is \$616,609.

Arrival of the St. Louis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The fine steamship St. Louis has arrived. She hails from Havre via Southampton, and brings London dates to the 21st. Her mails contain many interesting items not included in the despatch from Halifax, yesterday, per the *Cunard* steamship America.

MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.—Three extensive magazines, belonging to the French Artillery, were blown up near Inkermann, not long since, involving great destruction of human life. Seventy men and two officers were instantly killed, and one hundred men and ten officers wounded.

The magazine contained 30,000 kilogrammes of powder, and 600,000 cartridges—also, 300 heavily charged shells. All exploded with terrible effect.

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT PARIS.—A tremendous fire had occurred at Paris, entirely consuming the Government Bakery, which contained 28,000 quintals (3,136,000 lbs.) of corn, and about the same quantity of flour biscuit.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL.—The fine ship America had been wrecked off the coast of Gibraltar. She was sold by the underwriters, and got off by pursuers.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN.—An Allied Fleet, or fleet of small vessels, sent for the especial purpose, had destroyed an immense quantity of Russian grain on the coast of Grieskenn. The grain was packed up in the granaries six tiers deep, and extended for two miles along the coast. It was intended to be sent for the Crimean army, and, being destroyed, will materially lessen their supplies.

DISMISSAL OF MIENSKHOF, &c.—The Czar has dismissed Menschikoff, as Chief of the Russian staff, and appointed Gen. Aldenburg in his stead.

It is stated that Gen. Mourivieu was so overcome by the defeat at Kara that he has gone insane. Gen. Bubosoff, assumes the command. [Well we be used what's in a name?]

A general feeling of uneasiness appears to be gaining ground. A fear that a long contest will render any harmonious organization impossible, and that a flare up now may be only the beginning of the end. The strange predominance of *isms*—the reins given to ultra notions, all add to the danger of the position, because they weaken the reliance which formerly existed in the ultimate good sense and conservative feeling of Congress. No such reliance can be placed in the strangely compounded majority of the House. Some Southern men we know have gone on determined to do the best and work for the best; but at the same time prepared for the worst. The total want of mutual reliance is the great element of danger. We know not what may be the result, but feel certain that a few more such Congresses *must* prove fatal to the Union. So much for the first fruits of "Sam's" ascendancy.

Well, all the factions at the North made common cause against the Democracy and the Democratic Administration, and they carried the North and they defeated "Pierce," and the Southern opposition rejoiced in the defeat of "Pierce" by the said factions. Congress has met and there is a pretty kettle of fish, surely. The only right up and down crowd are the friends of the said "Pierce," and they stuck up for a straight-out national man for Speaker, having passed straight-out national resolutions in their cause. They are in the minority, to be sure, but they occupy as bold a position as though there was not an opponent in the world.

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